[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 16th June, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 14th June, referring to the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia, observes that the British Government has really no cause for apprehension if it redresses the grievances of the natives and makes them happy and contented. They are animated by strong feelings of love and loyalty towards it. All sensible persons among them feel that, allowing for the disadvantages which are inevitable under a foreign domination, the British are the best rulers they could have. This idea has often received a rude shock from the arbitrary proceedings of some Viceroys; but we have also had exceptionally good Viceroys, who have made amends for the evil done by the former and reassured the public mind. Lord Ripon has done more than any other Viceroy to endear the British rule to the natives. If his Lordship's policy be continued by his successors, the 25 millions of this country will be ready to sacrifice their lives and

property in behalf of Government against any foreign invader.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Occupation of Merv by Russia.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 7th June, adverting to the occupation of Merv by Russia, urges that the British Government should occupy Herát and Balkh and make them strong military outposts. The Mughal emperors of Delhi always kept these places in their possession.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Egypt.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 13th June, states that it appears from a London telegram of the 9th idem that negotiations with reference to the Egyptian conference are progressing well. There is reason to think that England, France, and Turkey will be able to settle the Egyptian difficulty in a satisfactory way. It has been definitely settled that the British Army will not be withdrawn from Egypt before the end of 1887. The Egyptians are no match for the Arabs, and hence we have always contended that the British should not evacuate Egypt until peace is fully restored there. The Khedive should congratulate himself on the offer of aid by Turkey. The Porte will occupy the ports in the Red Sea, and also send 16,000 troops to suppress the rebellion in the Soudan. The editor is of opinion that a strong expedition should be at once despatched to the Soudan. Any delay would enable the Mahdi to enhance his prestige and to attract more men to his standard.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 270 copies.

Exclusion of Bengalis from the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore), of the 9th June, states that, to say nothing of the other faults which have characterized the introduction of local self-government into Lahore, the proposals made by the Deputy Commissioner for filling up the nominated memberships in the municipal committee are far from satisfactory. The *Mittra* is at a loss to understand why no Bengali has been recommended to be

made a nominated member. The Bengali community at Lahore is by no means less numerous than the European community. But the latter will have six representatives—4 elected and 2 nominated ones—in the town corporation, while the former will be entirely unrepresented. This is anything but fair play. When there are such able Bengalis at Lahore as Bábú Kalí Prasan Rée, Bábú Pratul Chandra Chatarji, Bábú Shashi Bhushan Mukarji, Dr. Brij Lál Ghos, Rée Bahádur, &c., no excuse as to the lack of competent men can be pleaded. Of the ten men nominated by the Deputy Commissioner for memberships two are Europeans, and two—namely, Bhái Nand Gopál and Bhái Mián Singh—belong to the same family. The names of one of the two Europeans and of one of the two Bháis should be struck off the list and those of two Bengalis substituted in their place.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Cases of European violence to natives.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 14th June, states that it is a matter of deep regret and surprise that, although the cases of European violence to natives are so frequent, the Government does nothing to check the evil. Dr. Banks, who was guilty of such high-handed and arbitrary proceedings towards the villagers, was simply transferred to another place! Webb, who outraged a native woman in a way that caused her death, escaped with a fine of Rs. 200! Are such nominal punishments calculated to deter rampant Anglo-Saxons from laying violent hands on natives? The editor then refers to the case of a tea-planter at Golaghat, who (as is alleged) lately killed a coolie woman at the instigation of another coolie woman, who lives with him as his mistress, and afterwards reported to the police that the deceased had committed suicide by taking opium. The *Akhbár* remarks that no unprejudiced man can hear of such acts of cruelty with equanimity. Native editors are naturally induced to condemn these acts in strong language, and for this they are unjustly charged by their Anglo-Indian contemporaries with preaching sedition.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Publication of the results of the late Entrance and the Intermediate Examinations of the Panjab University.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 12th June, referring to the lists, published by the Registrar to the Panjab University, containing the names of the candidates who have passed the Entrance and the Intermediate Examinations held last month, remarks that it would seem that the candidates have not been arranged in order of merit in these lists. The Registrar has inserted a note in the lists to the effect that order of merit lists will be published hereafter! The editor does not see much use in the publication of the lists in their present incomplete form. Apparently the University has resorted to this step in order to show to the public how promptly it does its work and in order to save the candidates from suspense. But it has failed in securing either of these objects. Surely work done promptly but incompletely cannot reflect much credit on the University. The present lists will no doubt satisfy the successful candidates as to their passing the examination, but they will still be anxious to know in what divisions they have been placed. Thus they will not be altogether free from anxiety until the order of merit lists are published. Hence the system adopted by the University will serve no useful purpose, but only involve some unnecessary expenditure.

Native chiefs calumniated by newspapers.

The same paper is glad to say that the most friendly relations exist between the paramount power and the native chiefs, but regrets that some Anglo-Indian and native contemporaries are accustomed to calumniate some native chiefs, and asks the Government to see to this.

Municipal elections, Lahore.

A correspondent of the same paper takes the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* and his correspondents to task for their finding fault with the public meeting, held at the house of Rájá Dhián Singh to condemn the Lahore municipal elections, and asks them if they could conscientiously say that the register of voters had

been prepared carefully and that the voters had been supplied with certificates properly. The writer endeavours to show that the names of many persons, qualified to vote, were not entered in the register. Some of them brought the omissions to the notice of the proper authorities by letters, but in vain. Moreover, many electors did not receive their voting certificates. The traders had to apply to the Deputy Commissioner for their certificates, and did not get them till the day preceding the commencement of the elections. Some candidates and their friends brought unjust pressure to bear upon the electors to vote for them. None of the elected members, except one or two, is fitted by education and experience to manage the affairs of such a large municipality, whose income is about a lakh of rupees a year.

Circulation, 168 copies.

European soldiers.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th June, states that the expenditure incurred in connection with the European garrison in this country in 1882 amounted to 11¼ *krors* of rupees. The expenditure for the native army for that year is not known to us. Hence we are not in a position to compare the cost of the two armies. But we are well within the mark when we say that one European soldier costs at least as much as five natives, and the worst of it is that the European troops are, so to speak, only an ornamental part of the army. It would seem that they can neither bear the cold of Afghánistán nor the heat of the Soudan.

Employment of native agency in conducting the administration.

The same paper states that, when the Russians take possession of a new country, they leave the civil administration in the hands of the conquered people. The *Pioneer* highly approves of their policy, and remarks that the bestowal by them of high offices on Ali Khán and others will make them very popular with the Turkomans. But why does not our contemporary recommend the same policy to the Government of India for adoption? If the Govern-

ment were prepared to bestow offices of trust and responsibility on natives, it could have no difficulty in finding hundreds of abler men than Ali Khán among them.

Circulation, 900 copies.

License-tax, Siálkot.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 8th June, adverting to the levy of the license-tax at Siálkot, observes that, when a person files an objection against the assessment, a commissioner is appointed to examine his books in order to find out his income. If the books are in Hindí, they are translated into Urdú. The petitioner of course pays the commissioner's and the translator's fees! A trader, who had been assessed at Rs. 50, had to pay no less than Rs 16 on account of such fees on filing an objection! If the assessment be reduced, will the Deputy Commissioner order these Rs. 16 to be paid him from the Government treasury? The editor again complains that he has been assessed at Rs. 150 for his press, although the highest sum which the owner of a press is liable to pay is Rs. 75.

Circulation, 110 copies.

Municipal and local board elections, Jullundar.

The *Qaisarí* (Jullundar), of the 14th June, adverting to the complaints made about the municipal elections at Siálkot, Lahore, and Amritsar, is glad to say that the municipal and the local board elections throughout the district of Jullundar were finished in March last and were conducted in a very satisfactory way. No class of the community had any cause for complaint, and no misunderstanding arose between the Hindús and Musalmáns.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Opium.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th June (received on the 13th idem), dwells at length on the evil effects which the use of opium has on health and urges that measures should be adopted to check its use. The cultivation of that vile drug should be discouraged, and its price raised to, say, Rs. 10½ a *sir*.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 8th June, complains that *attárs* (native druggists) often dispense old and rotten medicines which do harm rather than good to the patients. Sometimes they even give wrong drugs. Impure and adulterated articles of food are also largely sold in the bázár. The editor calls upon the district officers to endeavour to put a stop to these evils.

Circulation, 170 copies.

Sale of adulterated medicines and articles of food.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 13th June, on the authority of its Sháhpur correspondent, states that the Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpur has sent the hospital assistant in charge of the city dispensary to Sakesar to attend on his wife and that of another officer during their sojourn there for the hot weather, and has transferred the hospital hospitant in charge of the cantonment dispensary to the city dispensary. The writer thinks that these arrangements have been made secretly, without the permission of the Surgeon-General, and are improper. The hospital assistant sent to the sanitarium still draws his pay as one in charge of the city dispensary at Sháhpur. Moreover, there was no necessity for sending him to Sakesar, as the two European ladies in question could avail themselves of the services of the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary at Naushera, which is very near Sakesar, when necessary.

Circulation, 900 copies.

An hospital assistant secretly sent to Sakesar by the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur to attend on his wife.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th June, referring to probationary Deputy Collectors, remarks that it is really very hard that they have to work hard like regular Government servants, but they are paid nothing. They should be paid a small allowance which may be sufficient for their necessary expenses.

Circulation, 198 copies.

Probationary Deputy Collectors.

The *Rafiq i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th June, publishes further accounnt of the editor's visit to Hazára, especially to the Gilliat.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Forest Department, Hazára, and the *Rafiq-i-Hind*.

The editor notices with approval a letter which Colonel Bachelor is said to have addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of the district on the 30th April last, with a view to prevent confusion in future between the grass supplied to the Commissariat by cultivators from the lands assigned to them and that supplied by Forest officers from the Government forests, but remarks that it appears from the statements of the náib tahsildár of Dangagali and other persons that all the grass, required for the use of the army in the Gilliat, is really supplied from the Government forests. The same is the case with fire-wood. The editor refers to some cases of misappropriation by Forest officials of public property, which came to his notice during his visit to the Gilliat. With reference to the visit lately paid by the Conservator to Hazára to enquire into the truth of the complaints made by the editor about the administration of the Government forests, the editor observes that he was told by the people at Murree that the Conservator's visit was a very hasty one. He made no enquiries worth the name. He wrote to Colonel Bachelor desiring him to see him, but Colonel Bachelor made an excuse and did not come. Is this what is called an enquiry? But probably the Conservator has reported to the Panjab Government that he made a thorough local enquiry and found the statements of the *Rafíq* to be utterly unfounded!

Circulation, 100 copies.

Middle Class Examination, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

The *Mufíd-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th June, complains that the questions set at the Middle Class Examination in these provinces are generally far beyond the capacity of the candidates. It would seem that the examiners are desirous more of displaying their own knowledge than of testing that of the candidates. They are also very strict in giving marks. Hence the large percentage of failures every year. This examination should be conducted more leniently, in order that a larger number of boys may be successful and continue their studies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 16th June, states that the octroi officials at Allahabad bid fair to surpass the police in the exercise of tyranny and oppression. If a party of two or three villagers, on their way to the junction of the rivers, enter the municipal limits carrying a small quantity of articles of food with them for their own use, they are required to pay octroi for the articles! Moreover, the chaprasis attached to octroi outposts frequently commit assaults on poor persons. On the 9th June a Muhammadan chaprasi at the Pháphámau outpost beat a man, who was accompanied by his master, simply because he asked the chaprási that the duty due from his master might be received and that they might not be detained unnecessarily.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Octroi officials, Allahabad.

The same paper, adverting to the late *Shab-i-barát* festival which came off on the 9th June, complains that at Allahabad many boys were hurt by the fire-works let off by themselves in honour of the festival. A dancing-girl threw some crackers from the balcony of her house on a person passing in the street below, and thereby burnt his clothes. A clerk employed in the Bank of Bengal and a woman had their clothes burnt by squibs let off in the street. The bullocks drawing a cart were greatly frightened by the explosion of crackers. Is Government justified in tolerating such a dangerous practice? The Musalmáns do not allow the Hindús to cast even red dye on them during the *Holi*, while they jeopardize the lives of the latter by throwing squibs and crackers on them during the *Shab-i-barát*.

Late *Shab-i-barát* at Allahabad.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 9th June, regrets to say that it has repeatedly drawn the attention of the municipal committee of Lahore to the evil custom among boys of letting off fire-works in the streets during the *Shab-i-barát*, but in vain. The custom is a dangerous one. Persons

Circulation, 500 copies.

Custom among boys of letting off fire-works during the *Shab-i-barát*.

walking in streets often get their clothes burnt and are sometimes wounded by the fire-works. The worst of it is that the evil is not confined to a day or two, but lasts for several weeks. No one should be allowed to let off fire-works in the public streets and thoroughfares during the *Shab-i-barát*.

Men of bad character.

The same paper complains that some persons of bad character at Amritsar have formed a combination for the purpose of oppressing the people. They extort money from respectable persons by causing false prosecutions to be instituted against them. The editor gives some instances of their extortion, and remarks that they have become a terror to all classes of the community. Some of them have nominally set up as traders. The editor is of opinion that these wicked people should be required to execute bonds for good behaviour. The District Officers at Amritsar can have no difficulty in identifying them, as they are also professional witnesses, and almost every one of them has several times attended courts to give evidence.

Non-supply of water from the canal to the cultivators in Ichra, Lahore.

The same paper publishes a communication received from an inhabitant of Ichra, Lahore. The writer complains that the cultivators of that village are not supplied with water from the canal there for irrigation purposes, and that, having no other adequate means of irrigating their fields, they have been reduced to poverty. The cause of the non-supply would seem to be that, when the canal was constructed, they foolishly declared that they would not take water from the canal, thinking that the rainfall would be quite sufficient for their requirements. They have found out their mistake to their cost, and have repeatedly applied to the proper authorities for the supply of water in vain. The writer asks the Local Government to take their case into consideration and to order arrangements to be made for the supply of water to them.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Need for letter-boxes at Moradabad.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad) of the 1st June (received on the 13th idem), states that the letter-box placed in front of the city sub-post-office at Moradabad is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the entire city. Sometimes the box is entirely filled, and then the people find it very inconvenient to post their letters. Moreover, some parts of the city are situated at the distance of two or three miles from the sub-post-office. The editor urges that a letter-box should be placed in every *muhalla* or street.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Rajputana State Railway.

The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th June, complains that the administration of the Rajputana State Railway is very unsatisfactory. The officials employed on that line are over-worked and under-paid. Moreover, the punishment of fine is so largely resorted to that few men ever get their full pay. If the Government of India called for an annual statement showing the fines inflicted during the year, it would at once realize the magnitude of the evil. Sufficient attention is also not paid to the convenience and comfort of the passengers. No food is obtainable at some stations. The rates of fare for the mail train being higher than those for the passenger train, the latter is generally over-crowded, while the former for the most part remains empty. The rates for the two trains should be equalized, as has been done on the East Indian Railway between Agra and Allahabad, and the speed of the passenger train should be increased.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 135 copies.

Dakaiti committed at Kasganj.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 18th June, states that one or two dakaities have been lately committed in the Aligarh and Etah districts. A dakaiti recently occurred at Kasganj. The robbers ascended the house of a banker by a laddar which they had brought with them. The wife of the banker's

son was the first to see them. She raised an alarm, but a robber aimed a blow at her with his sword, cutting her knot of hair and wounding her in the head. A chaprasi, who happened to pass by the house at the time, was fired upon and wounded. The dakaits leisurely searched the house, but could not find any large sum of money.

Rafiq-i-Hind and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of Lahore.

It appears from the *Rafiq-i-Hind* and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of Lahore that the editors of the two papers have instituted prosecutions against each other for defamation.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	June 14th ...	June 15th ..	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Díván Bútá Singh,	„ 9th, 11th, & 13th.	„ 12th, 14th & 16th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágra Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	„ 7th & 14th	„ 12th & 16th respectively.	150 „
4	*Áina-i-Sikandarí* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	May 25th & 2nd June.	„ 12th ...	80 „
5	*Áinu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	June 8th ...	„ 11th ...	145 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	80 „
7	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 7th, 11th & 14th.	„ 10th, 14th & 16th respectively.	1,880 „
8	*Ahmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 10th ...	„ 15th ...	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ..	„ 10th & 14th	„ 12th & 16th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	102 copies.
11	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto	Chandan Lál ...	„ 7th ...	„ 13th ...	150 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 10th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
13	*Anwár-i-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	June 5th ...	June 13th ...	250 copies.
14	*Arya Mittra* ...	Amritsar...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Káshí Rám ...	„ 11th ...	„ 16th ...	...
15	*Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...	110 „
16	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Alígarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 6th & 13th	„ 10th & 15th respectively.	135 „
17	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Ágrá ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 14th ...	200 „
18	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 9th ...	„ 11th ...	...
19	*Dabdabá-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 7th ...	„ „ ...	300 „
20	*Dabdabá-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 9th ...	„ „ ...	453 „
21	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 11th ...	„ 15th ...	231 „
22	*Fatah Upahrah* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 7th ...	„ 10th ...	740 „
23	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sheo Náráyan ...	For June ...	„ 13th ...	1,000 „
24	*Gaur Kayasth* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sankatá Prasád ...	„ „ ...	„ 10th ...	50 „
25	*Gorakhá* ...	Kapárthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	June 12th ...	„ 18th ...	253 „
26	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ „ ...	„ 13th ...	613 „
27	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 11th & 13th	„ 12th & 14th respectively.	600 „
28	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 6th & 13th,	„ 10th & 15th respectively.	280 „
29	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 7th & 11th	„ 10th & 14th respectively.	150 „
30	*Kaisar-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 8th ...	„ 12th ...	90 „
31	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moráddábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 1st ...	„ 13th ...	150 „
32	*Kirnkaran* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 9th ...	„ 12th ...	250 „

33	*Kásht Pattrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 13th	...	„ 15th	...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
34	*Katthar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„ 11th	...	„ 14th	...	110 copies.
35	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ 13th	..	„ „	...	421 copies.
36	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 9th	...	„ 13th	...	350 „
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 8th	...	„ 10th	...	190 „
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	„ 4th	...	„ 13th	...	400 „
39	*Kuk-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 7th, 10th & 12th.		„ 10th, 12th & 15th respectively.		525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
40	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 8th	...	„ 12th	...	...
41	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	„ „	...	„ 11th	..	300 copies
42	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 9th	...	„ 13th	...	90 „
43	*Mashhar-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ..	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 10th	...	„ 12th	...	200 „
44	*Mesla-i-Nur* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 7th	...	„ 10th	...	30 „
45	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 8th	...	„ 11th	...	170 „
46	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ..	„ 9th	...	„ „	...	270 „
47	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ..	„ 10th	..	„ 13th	...	100 „
48	*Muntakhab-ul-Akhbár* ...	Bárábanki,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ 8th	...	„ 15th	...	160 „
49	*Nafiat-i-Áam* ..	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 3rd	...	„ 11th	...	175 „
50	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhu-llah Khán ...	„ 8th	...	„ 10th	...	168 „
51	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 10th	...	„ 13th	...	92 „
52	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 7th	...	„ „	...	...
53	*Nur-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 12th	...	„ 14th	...	775 „
54	*Nur-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ „	...	„ 15th	...	300 „
55	*Nuru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ „	...	„ „	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined —(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
56	*Núr-u-l-Anwár* ..	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ..	Muhammad Yáqúb,	June 14th ...	June 14th ..	375 copies.
57	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto .	Básudeva Bháskar,	„ 11th ...	„ 12th ...	350 „
58	*Oudh Akhbár* ..	Lucknow,	Urdú ..	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th & 16th	„ 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th & 16th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
59	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Sajjád Husain ..	„ 10th ..	„ 14th ...	450 copies,
60	*Panjábí Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Azam,	„ 7th & 11th	„ 10th & 15th respectively.	250 „
61	*Panjáb Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 9th ...	„ 11th ..	150 „
62	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ „ ...	„ 14th ...	363 „
63	*Prayág Samachár* ...	Alláhábád	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 16th ...	„ 16th ...	700 „
64	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 4th & 12th	„ 10th & 15th respectively.	...
65	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 14th ...	„ 15th ...	110 „
66	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 13th & 15th respectively.	400 „
67	*Rastgár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...	400 „
68	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 10th & 13th	„ 12th & 15th respectively.	420 „
69	*Rájputáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ..	„ 9th ..	„ 11th ...	160 „
70	*Rází-i-Benazír* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Náth ...	For June ...	„ 12th ...	...
71	*Reformer* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Hargopál ..	June 11th ...	„ 14th ..	700 „
72	*Rohtak Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ..	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	150 „

73	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Díván Mathurá Dás,	„	7th ...	„	12th ...	120	„
74	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bhá wal-pur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„	12th ...	„	15th ...	320	„
75	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhá-kar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„	9th ...	„	14th ...	215	„
76	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	„	10th ...	„	16th ...	100	„
77	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„	12th ...	„	14th ...	100	„
78	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibrá-hím.	„	10th ...	„	12th ...	175	„
79	*Tahzib* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„	12th ...	„	15th ...	105	„
80	*Tamannú* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„	8th ...	„	10th ...	125	„
81	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	„	10th ...	„	14th ...	75	„
82	*Táttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kirrár Husain ...	„	8th ...	„	10th ...	198	„
83	*Vazíf-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	„	„ ...	„	11th ...	...	
84	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ..	„	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th 12th & 13th	„	10th, 11th 12th, 13th 14th, 15th, & 16th respectively.	900	„
85	*Vritt Dhará* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ..	„	2nd & 9th	„	14th ...	120	„
86	*Waqdya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ..	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	„	9th ...	„	15th ...	300	„

ALLAHABAD:
The 16th June, 1884.

PRIYÁ DÁS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

C.P.
27556
INDIA OFFICE
21 JUL 1925